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# TAHRIK-I-JADID

IHSAN 1348
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JUNE 1969

*Editor*
**NASEEM SAIFI**

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Foundation Stone of the Ahmadiyya Centre is being laid by His Excellency the Governor General Alhaj Sir F. M. Singhatey, Gambia.

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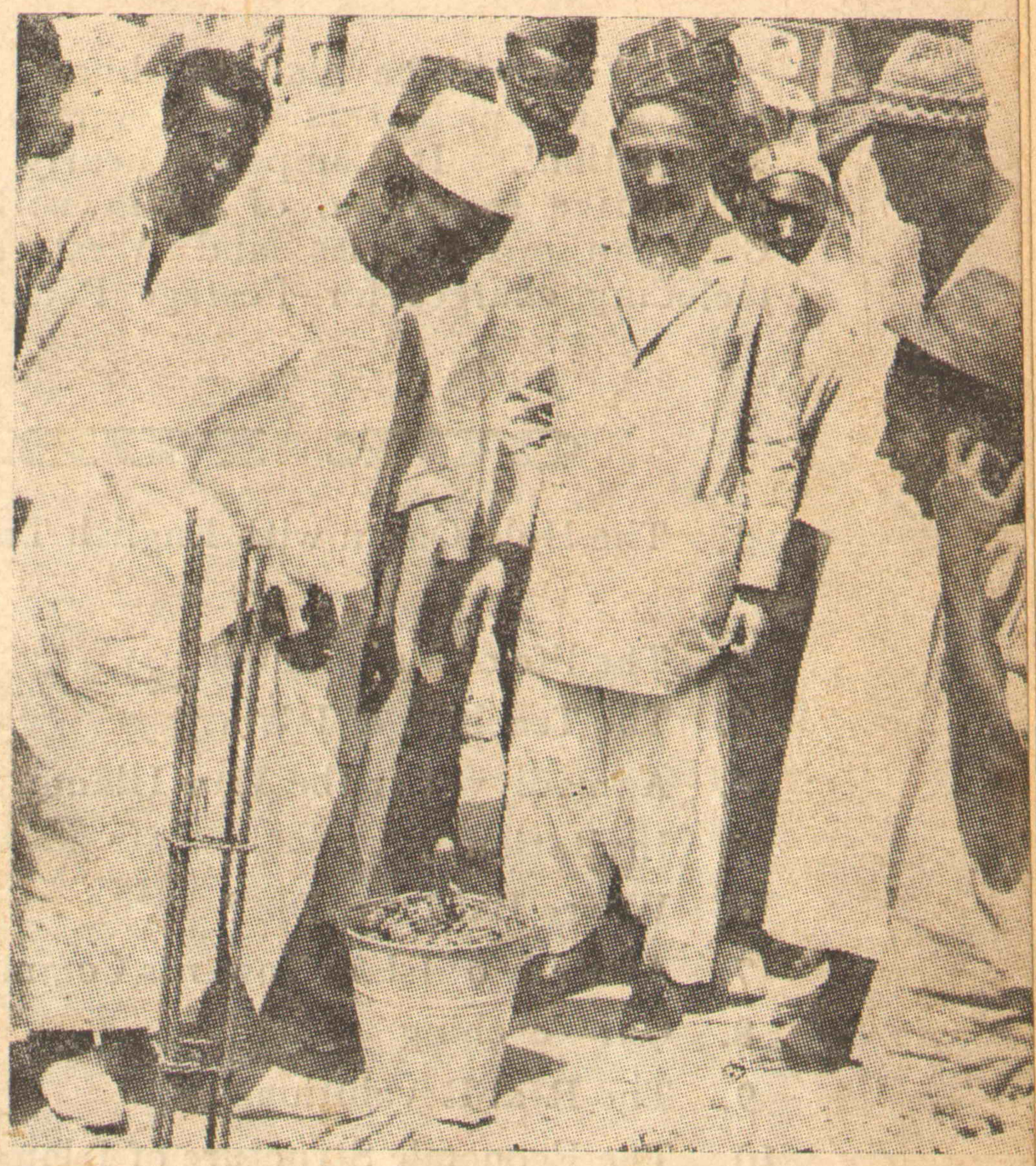
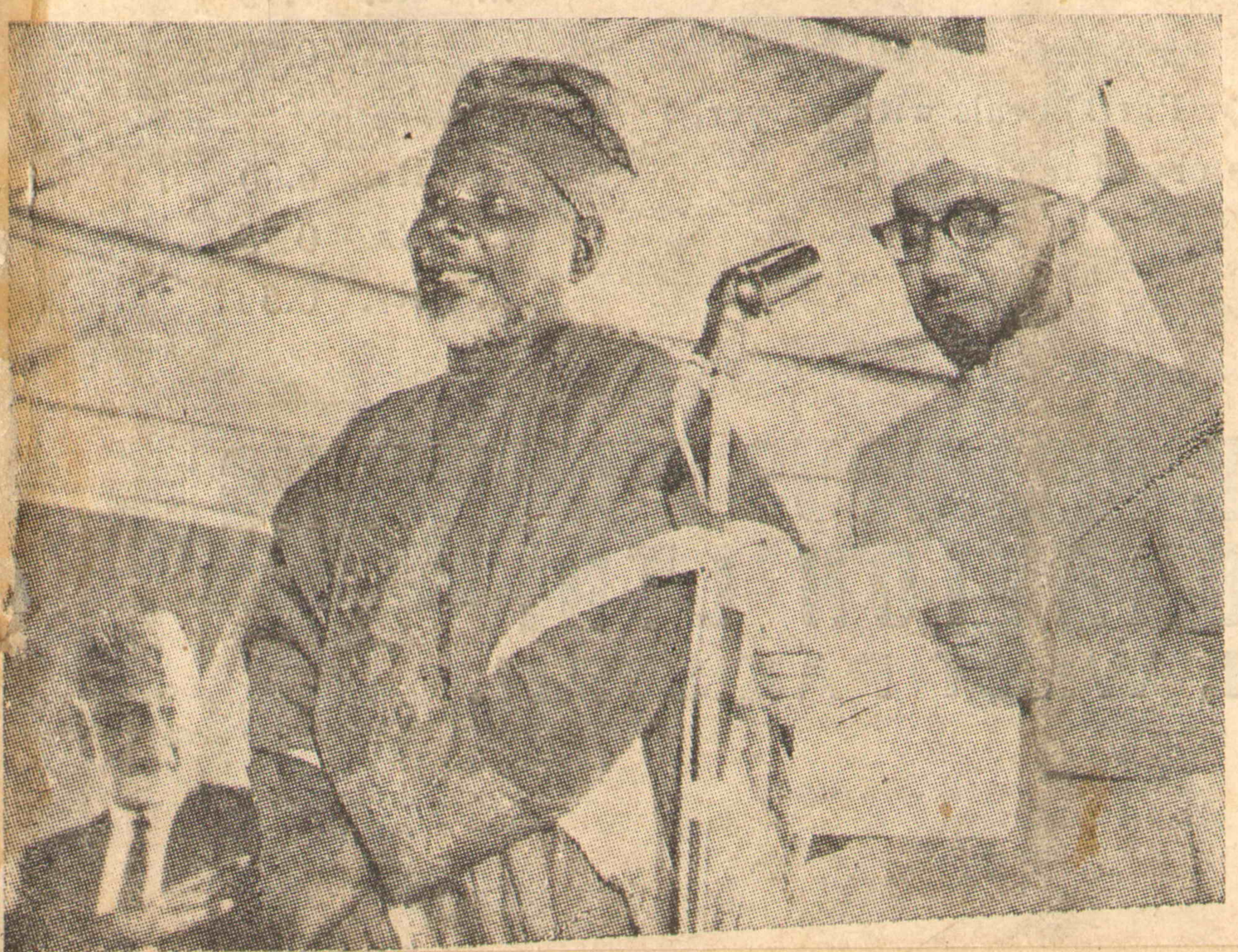
جا رہا ہے درمیان میں
مکرم چوہدری محمد شریف صاحب مبلغ انچارج
ہیں - ان کے دائیں جانب گورنر جنرل صاحب
ہیں جنہوں نے سنگ بنیاد رکھا -





Maulvi F. I. Anwari, Missionary Incharge, Nigeria, is seen addressing the Annual Conference. His speech is being interpreted into Yoruba language by Mr. H. O. Sanyaolu.

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# TAHRIK-I-JADID

MONTHLY

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The

## TAHRIK-I-JADID

**A magazine for reporting the day to day progress of Islamic Missions all over the world. It also tells you how religious confrontation is taking place and where and how Islam is winning converts.**

**This magazine also carries the gist of the Friday Sermons and other speeches made by the Supreme Head of the Ahmadiyya Jamaat—Hazrat Khalifatul Masih III—and reports the events taking place at the International Headquarters of the Jamaat—Rabwah—Pakistan.**

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**c/o Ahmadiyya Mission in your own country—to be redirected by the Mission concerned.**

*Managing Editor*

***Sayings of the Promised Messiah***
***(Peace be on him)***

## *Light of Islam*

I have been sent by God to show the light of Islam to the seekers after truth. Truly, God exists, and He is One, without any partner. I declare positively that, even if, there were no Bible, no Quran and no other Divine Books, the Unity of God would have been self-evident because it is inherent in the very nature of man.

To attribute son to God is tantamount to believing that God is subject to death. The purpose of having a son is to perpetuate One's existence. Hence, if Jesus is considered to be the son of God, the question arises, "Is God Mortal".

Briefly speaking, the Christians, in inventing the doctrine of sonship to God, did not have any regard for the Greatness of God, nor did they have any appreciation of the power and faculties with which man has been endowed ; they believe in things that are not supported by Heavenly Light, i.e., Signs and Miracles. There is not a single Christian who can show Signs and Miracles in support of his faith.

(*Al-Hakam, August 9, 1900*)

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# *Muslim Contributions to Science*

*Inamullah Khan*

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The following is a portion of the address on "Muslim Contributions to Science" by Mr. Inamullah Khan, Seeretary General of the Motamar, at the Karachi Rotary Club:

The dynamic teachings of the Holy Prophet of Islam awakened among the early Muslims a new spirit of search and research, in short a new spirit of enquiry. This awakening of the love of learning soon made them pioneers in diverse branches of knowlege. Thus they started building bridges to the lost frontiers of knowledge left by the Greeks.

"The Arabs were admirably situated to act the part of mediators", says Humboldt, "and to influence the nations from the Euphrates to Mid Africa" But it was not merely Mid-Africa via Sicily and the Straites of Gibraltar: they were soon knocking at the slumbering doors of Europe. Likewise, in the East their influenee soon spread to the Indian sub continent, to Centr l Asia and the Sharki Turkistan, now known as Sinkiang. Indeed, the unparalleled intellectual activity of the Muslims marks a distinct epoch in the history of mankind. In the field of intelleetual achievements they were absolutely on the top for arround four centuries—from the 8th to the 13th eentury. This is not mere boast; George Sarton in his "Introduction to the History of Science" has established this as a historic fact.

With the short time at my disposal, I shall not weigh you down with the details of Muslim eontributions to different branches of science I shall relate only a few, a very few indeed.

But, to start with, what is science? I shall be speaking of science as juxtaposed to purely speculative thinking. The Greeks were matters of speculative thinking. Not that the Muslims have not done much, nay excelled, in different branches of speculative thinking, but the most clear cut contributions of the Muslims were in the field of observation and research, whieh is the basis of all seientific progress The famous historian Robert Briffault says in his renowned book "The Making of Humanity": "The debt of our science to that of the Arabs does not consist in startling discoveries or revolutionary theories: science owes a great deal more to Arab culture, it owes its existence."

Our poet-philospher Dr. Md. Iqbal very rightly points out in his "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam" that "the birth of the method of observation and experiment in Islam was due not to a compromise with Greek thought but to a prolonged intellectual warfare with it."

John William Draper in his "Intellectual Development of Europe" writes: "I have to deplore the systematic manner in which the literature of Europe has continued to put of sight our scientific obligations to the Muhammedans. Surely they cannot be much longer hidden. Injustice fonnded on religious rancour and national conceit cannot be perpetuated for ever. The Arab has left his intellectual impress on Europe.....he has indelibly written it on the heavens, as anyone may see, who reads the names of the starts on a common celestial globe."

It is unfortunate that we even do not know what valuable contributions we have made in different branches of science; nay, we even do not know the names of our own intellectual giants, because to us they are only known by their Latinised names.

To give a few examples: the versatile Ibn Sina is khown to English

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readers as Avicenna, about whom Carrade Vaux says: "Probably no medical work ever written has been so mueh studied: hence his influence on European medicinc has been overwhelming." Sir Jadu Nath Sirkar, the famous Hindu historian, admits: "Avicenna was the greatest intellectual giant of the Middle Ages."

Bu Ali Sina's and Al-Razi's (known in the West as Rhazes) portraits still adorn the grand hall of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Paris as a tribute to their contribution to the field of Medicine. Robert Briffault writes: "The Pharmacopea created by the Arabs is virtually that which, but for the recent synthetic and organotherapic preparations, is in use at the present day: our common drugs such as nux vomica, senna, rhubarb, aconite, gention, myrrh, calomel, and the structure of our prescriptions belong to the Arabic Medicine." Stanley Lane Poole in his "The Moors in Spain" admits that every branch of science was seriously studied there.

The great Ibn Rushed is called "Averroes" by the Europeans; his books were standard text books in European universities for centuries. Al-Zarqali, the outstanding astronomer, is called by the Europeans as "Arzachel": Zarqali was the world's first astronomer to prove the motion of the solar apogee with reference to the stars.

Another equally renowned astronomer, Abul Abbas Al-Farghani, is called as "Alfragnes". About him, Draper says: "The introductien of Astronomy into Christian Europe has been attributed to the translations of the works of Alfragnes".

The book Al Taisir of Abu Al-Jarrah Al Zahravi, known to the West as "Abu Casis", remained the standard text book on Surgery in Europe for centuries.

Abu Ali Al-Hasan, known to the West as "Al Hazen", is recognised as the first known and the greatest authority on Optics the world has known. He corrected the theories of Euclid and Ptolemy. His Optics Thesarus influenced the writers on Optics of the stature of Roger Bacon, Leonardo de Vinci and John Kepler.

In the field of Mathematics the notion of trigonometrical ratios prevalent even now, owes its birth to the findings of Al Battani, known to the West as "Albategnis." About another Trigonometrician, Abul Wafa, the famous Orientalist George Sarton says: "He was the first to show the generality of sine theorem relative to spherical triangles. He gave a new method of constructing Sine Tables.

The very name "Algebra" betrays its origin. It is the product of Arab genius. It was by Robert Chester's translation of Al-Khwarizmi's "Hisab Al-Jabr Wal Muqabala" that the science of Algebra was introduced to the West.

Omar Khayyam, to us known more as a poet, was perhaps more an astronomer and mathematician. His original manuscripts are still found in Munich, Paris and London. His work on Algebra was translated in 1851 and the Rubaiyyat in 1859.

In Geometry the works of the famous three brothers Mohammdu, Ahmad and Hasan bin Shakir and those of the equally known Geometrician Thabit bin Quera were translated into Latin, the German, French and English and thus influenced the workers in this field of science.

The Arabic numerals, including Zero, were perhaps the biggest contribution of the Arabs to the science of Mathematics Carr de Vaux in his "Legacy of Islam", speaking about the numerical zero, says that it "was used by the Arabs at least 250 years befors it became known to the West."

The earlier Muslims were not merely producres of excellent and workable theories of science but they worked

*Continued on Page 12*

# Missionary Activities

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In the Gambia there are two Pakistani Missionaries at the moment (another will be reaching there soon). They are Ch. Mohammad Sharif, Missionary-in-charge and Maulvi Daud Ahmad Hanif. In addition to these two Missionaries there is also a Missionary Doctor, Saeed Ahmad, who has recently opened an Ahmadiyya Medical Centre at Kaur.

Before the Gambia was granted independence, Bathurst and the area surrounding it which is called Kambo was divided into three divisions; Lower River, Macarthy Island and Upper River. After independence, Bathurst was granted a full status of a town (city) and the immediate surroundings were formed into one division known as the Western Division. Since the beginning of the current year, the Lower Division has also been divided into two. Thus, now the Gambia consists of Bathurst and five other Divisions.

As reported in the latest report received from the Gambia, the Missionaries travelled 1699 miles to preach the message of Islam to the people of various parts of the country. It is very gratifying to note that construction has started on the site for the Mission House and the School. The newspayers and radio have given due publicity to the laying of the foundation stone by H. E. the Governor General himself.

Idul Azhiya was offered by the Ahmadiyya Communities at no less than five places. The one led at Bathurst by Ch. Mohammad Sharif was recorded by the Broadcasting authorities and relayed in the evening. It was most interesting to hear the whole khutba on the radio.

The visitors to the Mission included some of the Senegalese who had, as usual, come to know more about Ahmadiyyat. They, at times, carry the books on Islam published by the Mission to Senegal and thus our message reaches far and wide without any extra hardship.

## Message of Islam to the Icelanders

Imam Kamal Yusuf—our Missionary in Scandanavia—visited Iceland and delivered the message of Islam to the people of that part of the world. He spoke to people on different occasions which were duly reported in the newspapers thus extending the impact of his speeches to those also whom he could not personally contact.

He also had an opportunity of talking to the viewers of the Television.

The Lutherans and the Catholic Bishops were also contacted and the message of Islam delivered to them.

We pray to God that the seed of Islam sown on this occasion may sprout and floursish at a great speed, for, Islam it is that can solve the problems of the world. Amen.

## Life and work of the Holy Prophet

The Ahmadiyya Jamaat Karachi held an exhibition of the valuable literature on the life and work of the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of God be upon him, in the last week of May. The exhibition was attended by a large number of people and they were very much impressed, as is shown by the notes in the visitors book.

Maulvi Mohammad Ajmal Shahid, an Ahmadiyya Missionary at Karachi strove for the success of the exhibition and he deserves to be congratulated for the work that he was able to do in the little time that he had at his disposal.

# IDDAT-

## the period of waiting for another marriage after divorce or the death of the husband.

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Maulana Abul Ata in an article published in the Al-Fazl (22-5-69) says that one of the excellences of Islam is that its dogmas and commandments are one and all supported by cogent arguments. That makes the followers of this religion, obey its behests with pleasure.

Coming to the separation between husband and wife, he says marriage is a strong pact between husband and wife and it is entered into with the sole determination of living together in the wedlock, the whole of life. But inspite of this determination it can never be said that disruption will never take place. The husband and wife may have very different temperaments and find it difficult to stay in each other's company. Some other cause may also thrust the need of separation on them. That being the case, Islam has not only stressed the sanctity of marriage, it has provided for breaking this pact when need arises and it cannot be averted.

According to Islam separation between husband and wife can take place in two ways. (1) Divorce (Talaq or Khula) (2) The death of one partner (while talking of Iddat we are really dealing with the situation where either Divorce takes place or the husband dies)

Iddat actually means calculation and as an Islamic term it means that period of time during which it is prohibited that the woman (who has been divorced or whose husband has passed away) should marry again. The Holy Quran says.

يا ايها الذين آمنوا اذا نكحتم المومنت
ثم طلقتموهن من قبل ان تمسوهن فمالكم
عليهن من عدة تعتدونها فمتعوهن و
و سرحوهن سراحا جميلا - (احزاب)

Here we have been told that if the husband did not have the sexual intercourse with the woman, there is no question of any Iddat; the woman should be given something by way of generosity. Iddat is not required because the man and wife have not had intimacy and therefore no pregnancy would result.

In other words, when there is no chance of pregnancy, the Iddat goes out of question. This also may be noted here that if the dowry is fixed and divorce takes place before the two of them meet in privacy, the payment of only half of the amount of dowry has to be made. But if the dowry has not been fixed at all, and the divorce takes place, then no fixed amount has to be given to the woman. The man is asked to give whatever he can as a gesture of courtesy and generosity.

If the woman is pregnant at the time of divorce or the death of the husband, then the following command of God has to be acted upon :

و اولات الاحمال اجلهن ان يضعن
حملهن - (طلاق)

The Iddat for the pregnant women is the time upto the delivery of the baby. As soon as the child is born, the Iddat comes to an end.

The third command of God about Iddat is :

والمطلقات يتربصن بانفسهن ثلثة قروء -
(بقرة)

That is, the woman should not contract another marriage after they have been divorced, till three menstruations.

The fourth commandment is :

والئی یئسن من المحیض من نسائکم ان ارتبتم فعدتھن ثلثة أشھر و الئی لم یحضن ۔ (طلاق)

According to this verse of the Holy Quran such women as are not running menstrual courses, either because they have reached that stage of life where they can no more bear children, or they have some disease which has affected their monthly courses, their period of Iddat is three months.

Here it is worth noting that whereas Iddat is meant to make the issue of heredity of the child (when the woman is pregnant) distinctively clear, it fulfils another object also and that is that if the husband and wife who have separated themselves wish to reconsider the whole issue they might have another opportunity of re-marriage.

This in a way is an effort to keep the husband and wife together, for, divorce should take place only when things have gone out of control.

The fifth commandment mentioned in the Holy Quran is :

والذین یتوفون منکم ویذرون ازواجا یتربصن بانفسھن اربعة اشھروعشرا ۔ (بقرة ۱۳۴)

That is those of the Muslims who die and leave behind wives, their wives should abstain from arranging another marriage for four months and ten days. In other words this period of 4 months and 10 days is their Iddat.

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It should be noted that divorce should be pronounced at a time that the Iddat can be clearly calculated. In other words, it should be pronounced at a time when the man has not gone into the woman between two monthly courses.

Maulana Abul Ata draws the attention of his readers to the fact that the injunction of Islam concerning Iddat is of great significance and a great step towards keeping the society free from disputes about hereditary claims in respect of the children born to the women after their marriag following the death of their husbands or getting divorce for one reason or the other.


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# Islam & Christianity

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## From the Commentary of the Holy Quran

Commenting upon a verse of the Holy Quran Hazrat Khalifatul Masih II, may God be pleased with him, says that Korah (Qarun) was advised by his people to spend in the way of Allah, from what He had given him; he follishly showed pride and asked them if they thought that he had got all the wealth that he possessed, for nothing. He ass rted that it was through his intelligence and hard work that he had been able to accumulate his wealth. He did not realise that the intelligence that he had made use of was a creation of God and a gift from Him and the means which he had employed to acquire the wealth were also brought into existence by the Almighty God. He forgot every thing about God and attributed all his achievements to himself.

Hazrat Khalifatul Masih II mentions some medicinal ingredients and says, that all these things have been created by God but man in his simplicity thinks that it is he who has prepared the medicines (as if every thing is from himself). He does not even think of God much less give Him thanks, for having created those ingredients and then having enabled him to prepare a composition with them.

Thus he draws our attention to the fact that since we get every thing from God we must always be grateful to Him and show our humbleness. Those who are proud of their achievements do not attract the mercy of God, rather it becomes a trial for them and they are deprived of the heavenly light.

## Hadith

Hazrat Abu Huraira reports that the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of God be upon him, said :-

"He who has firm belief in Allah and in the Last Day (the Day of Judgment) should not tease his neighbour—and he who has firm belief in Allah and the Last Day, should pay due respect to his guest—and he who has firm faith in Allah and in the Last Day, should either speak good words or keep silent."

## Earthquakes

The Holy Scriptures of various religions, especially of Islam and Christianity, indicate, that the world would be visited by the calamity of earth quakes more than ever before after the advent of the Reformer of the latter days—He is known as the Mahdi and Messiah.

Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, peace be on him, claimed to be the promised Mahdi and Messiah in the fourth quarter of the last century and prophesied that as it was foretold in the religious scriptures, the earth quakes would now shake the world on different occasions. The prophecy makes mention of five very severe earth quakes.

Some of the earth-quakes have already taken place; more are yet to come. It is interesting to note that the Scientists are now coming to the same conclusion. A news bulletin issued by the U. N. O. reports that on the one hand population of the world is increasing at an alarming rate and millions of people are shifting from rural to the urban areas and this is disturbing the set up of life and on the other hand it is now very much apprehended that from now to the year 20,00 (that is within the next thirty years) there may take place an earth-quake which will be unprecedented in its severity and will annihilate hundreds of thousands of people in the twinkling of an eye.

This earth-quake will topsy turvy a large number of towns and villages.

Our readers will remember that Hazrat Khalifatul Masih has said it time and again that the next 25 to 80 years are very vital in the history of mankind. Indeed, they are.

## Friends of God

"The Bulletin of Christian Institute of Islamic Studies" (Vol. II, No. 2, October 1968 says on page 37 :

"It must be admitted without any prejudice that the Holy Quranic Conception of Allah as an Absolute Oneness is very grand but it must also be admitted that it places God too high for man to reach Him or for Him to reach man. There is an ever-increasing gap between Allah and His Creation. Though Allah is closer to man than his neckvein ; yet there is no friendship between God and man, remains man's Master, Kind and Benevolent, understanding of his servants, yet He is not Fatherly."

The fact is that it is only Islam wherein real friendship between Allah and man takes shape and exhibits itself to the extent that those who are close to God are called Walis. Wali means a friend. Generally it is translated as Saint but the word Saint does not carry the same significance of friendship between Allah and his Creature.

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That in Islam God remains Master and does not look like father is nothing to be regretted. Rather it is a compliment to human relation with Allah. A kind and benevolent master can do more good than an indifferent father—and who does not know that the love of the father has never been a proverbial love. The Hadith tells us that the love of God is greater than that of mother and mother's love is proverbial all over the world.

## The Distorter

The General Epistle of Jude (in the New Testament) is of great significance to the students of comparative study of religion. It makes mention of the fact that Christianity was being distorted by those who were before enemies of Christ.

This is what he says, "For there are certain men crept in unawares who were before of old ordained to this condemnation, ungodly men turning the grace of our God into lasciviousness and denying the only God, and our Lord Jesus Christ." (verse 4)

It is not difficult to understand who was first the enemy of Christ and then the greatest admirer (if what he said could be called admiration). He even distorted the teaching of Christ about almost everything. His coming into the fold was nothing less than creeping into it, for it was through a dream or a trance that he said, he had been appointed an Apostle. This is how he describes his trance.

"And saw him saying unto me, make haste and get them quickly out of Jerusalem for they will not receive thy testimony concerning me. And I said, Lord, they know that I imprisoned and beat in every synagogue them that believed on thee : ..... And he said unto me, Depart : for I will send thee far hence unto the Gentiles".

(Acts 22 : 18-21)

## Pope's own

Reformation in the Church brougt protestantism into existence. Those who did not like it formed a sect called Jesuits. And since then Jesuits have been the 'Pope's Own". But revolution has now overtaken the Catholic Church and no less than 2000 Jesuits (out of a total number of 36,000) has abandoned the Catholic Church. The latest and highest in rank so far is Father Marius Schoenenberger who is 49 and

one of the eleven regional assistants who are part of the "Jesuit Curia".

He is reported to have told a correspondent of "Time" that he would have betraved his vocation if he had remained in the order under the prevailing conditions Also, that he would have been bound to a life of in-action.

Schoenenberger will remain a priest and plans to found an organization of cleric and lay people called Forum oggi (Forum Today) as a co-ordination Centre for new Programmes in social action and mass media communication.

## Tobaggan Slide :

America seems to be a great nation. It indeed is because of the great power that it wields in the world politics. It is big, it is wealthy and it is influential. But that is all and nothing more. On the Spiritual side, it is bankrupt. Herbert W. Armstrog, Editor of the Plain Truth says in an article captioned "What price honour" published in the January issued of his widely read magazine :

"This nation has rejected God in its schools and institutions of learning. Science has rejeced God (though some scientists as individuals still profess Him), and set itself up as the Messiah to lead us out of our troubles. Our morals have hit a tobbogan slide.

"Our homes and family life are breaking down. Our Juveniles delinquent. A tenth of us are mental cases. We are rapidly becoming a nation with crime running rampant. Our people are taking to stimulants, depressants, drugs, norcotics in alarming proportions. Respect for law and order is breaking down—and, though we don't seem to know it OUR NATION IS BREAKING DOWN'."

That is what a great American thinks about America. Can there be any doubt about what he savs.

But what a pity. Some people here in our country and elsewhere are anxiously bent upon following the pattern of the American life.

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# Liberia Visited

The Alfazl (dated May. 1) carries a report of the visit of Imam B. A. Rafiq to Liberia on the invitation of the President of that country on the occasion of the Independence Day. The report, among other things, makes mention of a Television programme—Be My Guest—through which the Imam got a very good opportunity of explaining teachings of Islam to the large number of the viewers of Television.

A Christian Missionary Mr. Robert Howel was interviewed on the television immediately before the Imam. The Imam's interview was so impressive that Mr. Howel had to admit openly that the Imam had excelled him and had represented the teachings of Islam in a very appropriate manner.

The Imam was given a great reception by the Muslim Congress of Liberia which in its address lauded the activities of the Mission. The Imam in reply to the address thanked the President who had made it possible for him to visit Liberia and he also thanked the generality of the Muslims who had accorded him so great an honour by arranging the reception.

The Imam told the audience that it was mostly indifference towards religion that was creating chaos in the morals of the people. He invited everybody to put up a united struggle to bring the people back to religion and to give them firm belief in the Oneness of our Creator.

The Imam was followed by the President Tubman who affirmed the fact that belief in God really gave great satisfaction and strength of heart.

# NOTES & COMMENTS

## Lajna Imaullah

Hazrat Sayyeda Ummi Matin, the President (Central) of the Lajna Imaullah, has through an announcement published in the Alfazl, asked all the Lajna Imaullah to let her know if they have had an election for the Vicce President Musiat (such women who have made their will in accordance with the instructions of the Promised Messiah, (peace be on him). They should also let her know how many Musiat are there in their town, how many of them can read the Holy Quran and how many know the translation of the Holy Quran. She would also like to know how many of them know the commentry of the Holy Quran.

She has also reminded them that in accordance with the instructions of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih, every Musi woman (as also is the case with the men) should teach the reading of the Holy Quran to at least two women.

## Read and Teach

Although reading and teaching of the Holy Quran is a responsibility of the members of the Ahmadiyya Jamaat, for the Promised Messiah, peace be on him, was raised in this Age to spread the teachings of Islam (which are basically contained in the Holy Quran) and to spare no efforts to see that the teachings of the Holy Quran are acted upon.

Hazrat Khalifatul Masih III has been laying great stress on this responsibility of the members of the Ahmadiyya Jamaat. In his Friday Sermon delivered on 10th of April, he told the Jamaat that the first session (daur) had come to an end and the second one had started. (it started on the 1st of May).

Friends are reqnested to struggle hard to see this session through successfully. None of the members should be left unable to read the Holy Quran. Those who can read, should try to learn the translation and then go further to understand the commentary.

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## Fazl-i-Omar Foundation

The Secretary, Fazl-i-Omar Foundation, would like to remind all the members of the Jamaat that the last date for the payment of contribution to this Fund is 30th of June. No payment will be accepted after that, of course, except any exceptions granted by Hazrat Khalifatul Masih III, which as Hazrat Sahib has said in his Friday Sermon, will be very few.

This Fund, as all of us know, has been raised to carry on the work which was dearest to the heart of Hazrat Fazl i-Omar, may God be pleased with him. During the fifty-two years of his Khilafat, he served Islam and the Holy Quran in various ways: Opening up of Missions, building the mosques, publishing the translations and commentaries of the Holy Quran and trying to uplift the Muslims in general and the members of the Jamaat in particular.

## Siratun Nabi

Siratun Nabi meetings were held all over Pakistan on the 29th of May. The day was observed as a Public Holiday.

At Rabwah, the meeting was held at the Masjid Mubarak. Various aspects of the life and work of the Holy Prophet of Islam, peace and

blessings of God be upon him, were discussed by the speakers. The poets paid their humble tribu es through the poems.

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One of the subjects which was dealt with by the Jamaat all over Pakistan at these meetings was "The ideal love of the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement for the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of God be upon him".

## Arrival

Mr. Abdul Majid Bhatti, Principal, Ahmadu Bello Academy, Sokoto, Nigeria arrived in Pakistan on a short leave last month. During his stay in Pakistan he met the Vakil-ut Tabshir and also had the honour of visiting Hazrat Khalifatul Masih III.

Mr Bhatti first went to Nigeria in 1958 as the Principal, Muslim Teacher Training College, Lagos. He served this college for ten years and starting with the spadework (for it was he who started the college) he took the college to such a high level that it became one of the best institutions in that area.

The readers will be glad to know that this college which was owned by the Council of Muslim School Proprietors was made possible through the help of the Ahmadiyya Mission which played an important role in getting sanction for it as well as its subsequent running successfully Mr. Bhatti left for Sokoto in 1967.

## Importance of Time

The late Hazrat Khalifatul Masih II, may God be pleased with him, once said: "I could see that our young men are wasting a lot of time. They prefer to gossiping reading of books and wandering to keeping themselves busy. They have a very great task to accomplish but the capacity they have, can be said to be only as much as an ant has which intends to pull down the mountain of Himalaya. It is therefore the need of the time that the young men should create a sense of the importance of time and they should try to understand that the task before them is very great and it is of vital importance that they should put in the requisite effort".

## Tribute to Dr. Shah

The late Lt.-Col. (Dr.) Mohammad Yusuf Shah chose to die in the service of God and humanity in Nigeria although he could easily pursue a lucrative practice if he liked. During his last leave in Pakistan, somebody suggested to him that he should retire because of old age. But Lt.-Col. Shah replied that it was better for a dedicated Muslim Missionary doctor to die in the service of Islam than to die on the bed of roses at home without honour. And Dr. Shah did get that spectacular honour of being the first Pakistani Muslim Missionary doctor to die in Nigeria.

He came to Nigeria in 1961 to establish the first Muslim Clinic, the Ahmadiyya Dispensary at 28 Payne Crescent, Apapa, Lagos.

On February 17, 1900, he was born into a wealthy family in the attractive environments of his birth place, Kharian, West Pakistan. At an early age he lost his father, so his upbringing and training became the responsibility of his uncle, Mr. Sayeed Ahmed, a superintendent of a military hospital in India. This uncle who later became his father-in law, educated him at Dera Ismæl Khan School and in the medical college at Lahore and finally at the military surgeon college, Amritsar India. He finished up at the Indian State Medical Faculty of Punjab with the degree of M.P.L., Medical Practioner Licensed.

Immediately after Dr. Shah be-

came a licensed medical practitioner in 1921, he joined the British Army of the 8th Battalion and served in Palestine, Iran, Italy, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis before he was demobilised in 1945 with nine different military medals for his good services. After leaving the army, he joined the Indian Government Railway and retired ten years later in 1955. He joined Ahmadiyyat in 1915 and became a dedicated Muslim Missionary doctor in 1958. It was in 1961 that he was called for service and asked to proceed to Nigeria immediately to establish the first Muslim Clinic. He arrived in Nigeria on November 1, 1961. After serving the government for some months, he was registered to practise in Nigeria in 1962 His prayer before leaving Pakistan for Nigeria in 1961, was: "O, Allah, make this my journey to Nigeria a success, my efforts fruitful, my intention good for the purpose, make my body and my soul purified, bless my work, give me health to discharge my duty well."

The Amir and Missionary incharge of Nigeria Ahmadiyya Mission, Maulvi F. I. Anweri, in his glowing tribute to Dr. Shah, said that the late Dr. Mohammad Yusuf Shah was full of the spirit for sacrifice and humour, he was a perfect missionary and a perfect physician in that he always prayed for God's help in the treatment of his patients. He was very dutiful and hard-working in spite of his old age.

"I found him very obedient, submissive and respectful although by virtue of old age he commanded respect from all of us."

In her own tribute, his wife, Mrs. Taj Sultana Shah, said: "Dr. Shah was an exemplary loving husband and father. He used to stay by my bed always whenever I fell sick."

Certainly Lt.-Col. (Dr.) Mohammad Yusuf Shah is dead, but his memory lingers on as a devoted soldier and dedicated Muslim Missionary doctor in the service of God and humanity at large.

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(*Continued from Page 3*)

out their theories to prove their correctness. They are also known for their numerous inventions. To name a few. Qutbi, of the Abbasid period, was the first watchmaker of the world. Abu Hasan of Spain invented the first Telescope. The pendulum was invented by Ibn Yunus of the Fatimid period. Gun and gun-powder were invented by Mir Fatahullah. According to Joseph Hall, author of "the Arab Civilisation", the credit of inventing and developing photography goes to Ibn Al-Hashem Moho Musa, another geographer, invented the "Astrolabe" and the instrument to measure the circumference of the globe. Abu Saleh Umayya invented a unique instrument to salvage sunken ships. Earlier, the Arabs had invented the Mariners' compass which revolutionized the entire field of sea voyages. Giralda or the "Tower of Seville" was the first ever Observatory to be built in Europe. Al-Razi, who besides being a physician was also a surgeon, had invented "seton" in surgery.

Abbas ibn Farnas of Spain was the first to fly in the air. According to Hitti, he got badly hurt while coming down, and there the flying of man stopped for centuries Or else, we would have by now reached the stars and the planets.

(*The Muslim World*)

# *Y. A. Safi Passes Away*

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It is announced with great regret that Mr. Yisa A. Safi, one of the most active and energetic members of the Ahmadiyya Mission Nigeria passed away on Friday the 22nd of May. Inna Lillahi Wa Inna Ilaihi Rajioon. He was 39.

He came to the Mission very young and started teaching at the Fazl-i-Omar Ahmadiyya School, Lagos as an untrained teacher. He was first trained by the Mission as lower elementary teacher and later on he was sent to the Training College for higher elementary training. During this period he had exhibited qualities of sincerity and service and had worked for the Mission as Secretary for the Lajna Imaullah and helped the Mission in printing and widening the circulation of THE TRUTH. He also helped The Truth in getting advertisements and thus making it selfsupporting. While at the Training College he started a regular column in The Truth for the you h of the country which infused in him the true spirit of journalism. The Mission approached the Government and secured a scholarship for him to study journalism in the U.K. While in UK he was actively engaged in constructive activities of the studens.

On his return as a qualified journalist, he worked for sometime for some national newspapers and then with the permission of the Mission got a job in the Ministry of Information as a Publicity Officer. Within a short time he was promoted to be the Senior Publicity Officer and was also offered the Editorship of the Young Nigeria, the newspaper published by the Government for the youth of the country.

From the very beginning he was keenly interested in Scouting and as time passed his interest deepened and he rose in rank—to be a Commissioner of Scouts in the Western part of Nigeria.

He will always be remembered as the man who was at the beck and call of the Mission and who did not hesitate to do whatever he was told, though many of his age and rank felt that that work was below a man of his dignity. When Sahibzada Mirza Mubarak Ahmad, Vakilut Tabshir, visited Nigeria in 1965, Mr. Safi was one of the two young men who were presented the rings of Alais-Allaho Bikafin Abdahoo.

I received the following letter from Mr. Safi about Mian Sahib's visit to Nigeria :—

Ministry of Information,
Lagos. 17-5-1965.

My Dear Maulvi Saifi Sahib,

Assalamo Alaikum.

Your letter came to hand only recently and I feel bound to reply quickly.

Well, the Vakilut Tabshir has just been in Nigeria. We did our best to accord him the honour due to him. High lights of his visit were a rally of school children at the Federal Palace Hotel, a cocktail by Chief Magisterate Bakare—which I had the honour of organising-and a civic reception at Glover Memorial Hall. Two addresses were presented both of which I had the honour of drafting.

As can be expected you were

mentioned in the addresses presented by the whole Jamaat, of course, favourably. I read it at Glover Hall. I also had the honour of translating both our addresses and the reply given by the Vakilut Tabshir into Yoruba. Mr. M. M. Habeeb read the Khuddam's address—no translation.

I propose to send you copies of the address soon. Before Mirza Mubarak Ahmad Sahib left Lagos he presented three rings to three of us and personally put it into our fingers. The three are the President Mr. S. O. Bakare, Mr. M. M. Habeeb and myself.

All those who were introduced to him often talked about you and your work Alhaj A F. Masha chairmaned the Glover Hall reception.

Later, there was a Missionary Conference in Ghana and I understand the Amir of Ghana was made to coordinate work in West Africa. A proposed visit to Kano flopped. Ibadan was however visited instead.

You cannot be easily forgotten in Nigeria and may God be your help.

The August visitor emphasised one thing throughout his stay here and that is that local people should be given responsibility.

*News.* 1) Alfa H.Z. Okunnu. Mr. Olatunde and Ahmad Igoligo are now Alhajis.

2) The Fazl-i-Omar Ahmadiyya School is to have a new building with 36 class rooms. Federal Govt. was approached. With God's grace I am looking after the whole scheme.

Well, Sir, please remember me to the family and God bless you.

Wassalam.
(Yisa A. Safi)



*Book Review*

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## *High Court Practice & Procedure*

The legal practitioners in the High Court were considerably handicapped in the matter of procedure which governs the causes which come before the High Court for decision. For the last 20 years efforts have been made to revise the Rules and Orders of the High Court but no tangible results have so far been achieved, nor is there any reasonable prospect of having the Rules and Orders complete in every respect issued in the near future. Volume V of the High Court Rules and Orders is replete with amendments and additions interspersed all over its pages and after having gone through them one is still left in doubt that he may not have failed to lay his hand on some amendment.

Mr. Faiz Mohammad Sadiq is to be congratulated for having attempted the stupendous task of going through all the details with which the Volume V is replete and giving the whole of it a method which makes it easy to get at the information required within the shortest possible time. The work has been undertaken with care and the information collected is precise and dependable and will go a long way in supplying a dire need. The book will prove of immense help not only to those who are fresh in the profession but even to those who, though familiar with the procedure, have at times to refer to the specific provision in support of their plea.

I can safely commend the book to the legal profession and those who are in any way connected with the High Court in the determination of their causes.

Bashir Ahmad
Retired Judge,
High Court West Pakistan.

# Tomb of Jesus Christ

## From other Newspapers

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### Is the Tomb of Jesus Christ found in Kashmir ?

According to the Bible Jesus Christ, who was born at Bethelehem in Jerusalem, was crucified by Jews and was buried in a new burial ground, and he woke up from his grave and was seen by certain disciples. It is also said in the Bible that he ascended to heaven.

At the same time would it not be surprising if it is said that the tomb of Jesus Christ is to be found at Sri Nagar in Kashmir in India ?

For the first time, the Government of Kashmir has granted a sum of rupees fifteen thousand for the compilation of certain valuable historical facts relating to the new idea put forward about the supposed tomb of Jesus Christ.

### Did Jesus Christ come to India ?

Research is being made to acquire a clear understanding on this matter. It has been asserted by historians that Jesus Christ not only paid a visit to India, but also he happened to move about in the places near "Himalayas".

When Jesus Christ was born at Bethelehem, which is two hundred miles away from Egypt, there appeared a shooting star in the sky fulfilling the previous prophecies. This incident was thought provoking enough among three kings in the East. These three kings could understand the significance of the incident. Taking valuable things and wealth with them, these three kings went in search of the new born child, Jesus Christ. Their aim was to meet Jesus Christ and to pray to him.

The shooting star which appeared in the sky was a guiding factor to these kings. Following this incident, they went up to Jesus Christ and gave their fullest support to him. This incident has been recorded in the Bible itself.

According to historians these kings of the east were the people from South India.

One of these kings was from Jaffna, and it has been said that his name was Kasbar Peria Perumal. (at the present, researches are being made by the Tamil literateurs in Thuthukudi).

One of the kings has been said to be from Kerale while another has been said to be from Tamil Nado. It could be conceived that these arguments of the researchers may be accurate.

### St. Thomas

St. Thomas, one of the disciples of Jesus Christ came to India in order to preach the teachings of the Holy scripture. First, he came to the coastal area and preached to the people who lived in those areas. From there, he went down to Tamil Nado and preached to the people there. Even to this day, the people in Malaya in India are called "The Christians of St. Thomas."

### The Tomb of Srinagar

The Government of Kashmir, for the first time has granted Rs. 1500/- for the compilation of historical facts regarding the supposed tomb of Jesus Christ.

It has been expected that in this financial year too a large sum of money will be alloted to complete this work. Further, the Government has decided to organise a committee on a world basis in order to make further inquiries regarding this matter.

When it is said in the Bible that the place where Jesus Christ was crucified was at Calvary Hill near Jerusalem and when it is said in the Bible that Jesus Christ was buried in Jerusalam itself, could it be believed that the tomb of Jesus Christ is found in Kashmir ?

The report of Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan is thought-provoking enough among religious leaders. According to some religious leaders, Jesus Christ may have come to India, but they are of opinion that except the supposed tomb as that of Jesus Christ would be the complete re-establishment of what is said about the tomb of Jesus Christ in the Bible. The picture of the supposed tomb appearcd in the issue of "Abtab" of 7.4.68, the readers may note that the same picture of the tomb is published in the middle space of this news-paper.

It has been expected that a group of eminent Christians will come shortly to India to make on the spot enquiry into this matter.

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# PRAY TO GOD

*Crusader* is a bi-monthly magazine of the organisation known as the World Healing Crusade. In its December-January issue, the editor asks : "please let me know that you will be a daily Prayer Partner with us ! Thank you."

It is indeed a good idea that all the people of the world should pray and join one another in prayers. But may we ask how the prayers of those can be heard who call upon someone other than God. It is only God who can hear the prayers and who has the power to answer them. As He says in the Holy Quran :

اجيب دعوة الداع اذا دعان

The Holy Prophet's life was all a miracle of prayers. He prayed on all the occasions and for all the things. Whether he was at home or away from home, whether it was the time of peace or time of war, he was seen supplicating to God. He told his followers that even if they were in need of a shoe lace, they should pray to God. His prayers were directed towards God and they were accepted.

As for directing prayers to others the Holy Quran says that those on whom people call other than God, neither hear nor they can answer prayers.

Those who direct their prayers to Jesus Christ fall under the same category as those who pray to objects who neither hear nor answer the prayers. We have therefore only this much to say to the appeal of the Editor of the Crusader that first and foremost all of us should realise that there is only one God and all prayers must be directed to Him.

The Muslims are praying five times a day, all over the world. It is a great brotherhood and we invite all others to join this great brotherhood.